

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,  
Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU:  
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1869.

BY AUTHORITY.



R. K. FOWLER has this day been appointed  
Road Supervisor for the District of Makai,  
Island of Maui.  
W. W. HERRINGSON, Minister of the Interior.  
Home Office, April 16th, 1869.

Messrs. C. H. Bishop, J. Kamoikehenu  
and H. A. Wilemann have been appointed  
Commissioners to assess the value of the private  
property required for the opening of  
School Street.  
F. W. HERRINGSON, Minister of the Interior.  
Home Office, April 16th, 1869.

The introduction of immigrants into this country, has a twofold object: First, to supply the labor, of which there is such a pressing necessity; and secondly, to lay a foundation for the increase of population, by inducing those who come here to labor for daily bread, to make the country their home. Every one recognizes the fact, that the proletarian class is the wealth of every country. It is said, and may be taken as an acknowledged fact, that from various causes, unnecessary now to dwell on, the population of the country has been, for many years, decreasing; and therefore, it has become a duty, to take active measures to check that decrease, if possible, and by the introduction of people from abroad, to change the tide, and make the population an increasing one, instead of a decreasing one. In seeking to induce immigration, it is necessary to look, not for the lame and lazy, but for the young, vigorous, and laborious; those who, by the labor of their hands, can make the valleys teem with wealth.

Feeling this responsibility, and actively alive to the necessity of immediate action, the Government has used every effort to supply labor in a manner consistent with the rights of all men. All persons felt the necessity, and Government was even blamed for not being energetic enough in this direction. The views of the writers in the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* are not very valuable perhaps, in the opinion of our readers, and one of our correspondents has served them up well, for the public contemplation, lately. Yet, it may be well to quote the following, as an evidence of what they thought the public feeling called for, in this behalf:

"Immigration.—Notwithstanding all the flourish of trumpets by the Ministry, Board of Immigration, &c., it seems probable that the scheme of introducing immigrants from China is likely to fall through after all. The bark *W. W. Wood* has been withdrawn from the proposed voyage to China, and is laid on for Bremen. The only thing certain, is the sending of a Commissioner to make inquiries, Dr. Hillebrand having been selected as such. We have heard it intimated that a vessel may be chartered in China, to bring coolies; but we have heard on the other hand, that strong opposition has been made to the introduction of any Asiatic immigrants, and that the whole scheme meets with disfavor. If so, it is quite improbable that any coolies will be obtained at present. The project will probably end as everything undertaken by the Ministry does—in talk."—*P. C. A.*, March 11, 1869.

No more grave and difficult problem could be presented to the rulers of any country. Labor is the only means of bringing the country to any position as a producer and manufacturer, and hands are the pressing want—hands moreover, which, by fear of competition, will compel our own people to labor.

If the country had been rich and powerful, with a large domain to partition out to those who would settle in the country and become citizens, or, if it had cared nothing for the native race, and was willing to see it overrun and crushed out by a more vigorous people, the problem presented would not have been at all difficult. It would only have been necessary to make grants of land to actual settlers, and guarantee transportation to those who were anxious to come to the country, and thousands of people would have swarmed in, from all parts of the world. The Government, though as independent, and as respected in its independence, as the greatest of the great powers, is neither possessed of large domain or great riches, and is, therefore, unable to make grants of land to those who will come here, with the intention of making themselves citizens of the country, and augmenting its population; and the people, though in their small way, well to do, and perfectly able to supply their own modest wants, are not possessed of sufficient to afford to be taxed to pay the passages of the poor from other countries, particularly if they, not being engaged to labor, would be liable to become charges upon the charities of the people. Manifestly, then, the Government found itself in a position, where, although it was necessary to add to our population, it was impossible to give greater inducement to the immigrant, than that he should receive fair and impartial treatment; that he should be on the same footing, as to his personal rights, as the most favored citizen of the country; that, by the performance of certain simple and easy conditions, he could become a citizen himself; that no race, color or religion, should debar a man from attaining the position of a free citizen, in a free country. It is unnecessary to say, that these conditions would not be at all changed if, in order that these immigrants might reach here, vessels were to be chartered, or passages paid; the Government should undertake to pay such charters or passages, on condition, that the immigrants should bind themselves to labor for a certain time, for assured wages, under specific contracts, which were carefully and

conscientiously explained to them; being in the mean time, under the special and careful protection of the Government, which had pledged itself to them, that they should be fairly dealt with.

Let us look at the course the Government has taken, and see if all things have not been conducted decently and in order—have not been straight, by the line and plummet. The Legislature of 1864, feeling the necessity of promoting immigration, and knowing that the people of this country were unable to pay heavy premiums to immigrants, passed a law, establishing the Board of Immigration, and empowering them to take the necessary steps to procure laborers from abroad, and to supervise their introduction, in such a manner, as might appear best calculated for their (the laborer's) protection, and for the interests of the country. The Board, considering that to commit to the hands of private parties, the selection, engagement and introduction of immigrants, would be to run a great risk of subjecting them to deceit in their engagement, and ill treatment on their passage hither, determined to undertake the whole conduct of this business. In this, they met the following approval:

"It is better that the Government should take this matter in hand to avoid the possibility of abuse and malpractice; though, as Sir Rowland Hill said of the British postal system, it might be done more promptly by private enterprise." The view of government generally is the drumbeat of the office. But, after all, dilatoriness in this matter at least, is better than rashness, even if a bold stroke does sometimes succeed."—*P. C. A.*, Feb. 25th, 1865.

It is true that the editor says he had not then the light which has now burst upon him, so as to dazzle his vision—had not advanced to the state of a "Philanthropist and a Christian"—that his ideas on the question had not become (so) matured.—[See April 10th.] We cannot stop to comment on the fact, that he was then apparently, claiming to be both a "Philanthropist and Christian," and that, to all appearance, though preserving much of the elasticity and comeliness of youth, he had arrived at what might be considered the grand climacteric of life—for that is a matter for himself to judge, and he is probably a convert now to the theory of constant development. But if so, no one can tell when his present views will have become obsolete, and be looked upon by himself as "immature." But we must pass on to the fact, that though subsequently, on the 5th of September, 1868, [see issue of *P. C. A.* of that date] when he was, by so much time, further advanced on his road to Philanthropy and Christianity, his views had become so far matured as to publish the following comment on a private enterprise:

"The treatment of the coolies on board the British bark *Eastfield*, was, to use the mildest word, outrageous, and had justice been meted out to the parties responsible, our chain-gang would to-day have seen them in it."

Yet, on March 27th, 1869, being in the full glory of his development, he publishes the following:

"That all restrictions forbidding the importation of laborers, be repealed, and that open encouragement be given to any party to introduce free laborers or immigrants."

But what must hasten on with our sketch of what was done. The vast population of China presented itself as being the most practicable source from which to procure the desired augmentation of labor and population; and the Board decided to procure sufficient to supply the immediate demand of a rapidly increasing population, from that source. In order that everyone should feel that this delicate business was being conducted, in an unexceptional manner, an agent was appointed to proceed to China, (for the purpose of engaging immigrants, whose high attainments, unblemished honor, and wise philanthropy, would be a sufficient guarantee that any mission he would undertake, must be entirely free from any imputation of intended oppression or deceit towards any one. The Agent of the Board of Immigration went to China, and at Hong Kong, with the knowledge and assistance of the British authorities, as well as of private individuals, whose reputation for philanthropy and a high appreciation of the rights of man, is world-wide, and whose active assistance and advice could not have been enlisted by any person, save one with the high honor and probity of the Agent of the Hawaiian Board of Immigration, procured several hundred laborers, who agreed to come to this country and labor for the term of five years, in consideration of their passages, monthly wages, support and medical attendance. These contracts, as well as the nature of the labor which they would probably have to perform, was explained to them. They were assured that those for whom they were to labor, would not have the right to maltreat them; that the courts of the country would always be ready to listen to their complaints; and that their food should be wholesome and sufficient. They were also told that the part of the contract, which they had agreed to perform, would be strictly enforced. Keeping in view the idea that a permanent increase of population, was one of the objects of the Legislature, a number of families were engaged, on similar contracts for the women.

Upon their arrival, each person was called upon for his copy of the contract, which was duly produced, and read over to him by competent interpreters from shore, having no part in the transaction of the business, and whose whole sympathies would be with their countrymen. It must be remembered that most, and so far as known, all, could read their own contracts. They were then, *hine*,—in Honolulu,—asked if they agreed to the contract? They then and here, again assented to it, and proposed to carry it out. They each and all cheerfully assented, in the presence of many witnesses; and it must

be confessed that, with a few exceptions, they have faithfully kept and performed that promise. On their arrival in this country, they were of course unacquainted with the different persons, and had no means of making a choice of their employers, and equally as a matter of course, were willing to go wheresoever, and with whomsoever they were detailed to, having been assured that they would not be placed with any, who would not faithfully keep the written contracts, which was all they cared for since they guaranteed to them, all that they wanted, or could reasonably want, to wit: good and abundant food, good lodging, medical care if sick, the national holidays, and three special days of their own, their agreed monthly wages, and the protection of the laws, if they were injured, or any one should attempt to injure them. But whenever any of them expressed any preference, they were immediately assigned to the person whom they preferred. This was not infrequent, being guided by the only means possible to them, the appearance of the person wishing their services, or the fact that they wished to go together. Nor has any contract ever been assigned to "the highest bidder, at the sole option of the Board," or to any bidder at all. There is not an instance, in which any man's time has been assigned for one cent more than was actually due, for his advance and passage. They are, as a body, happy. They look upon the venture as a fortunate one for them, passing their time usefully to others, and profitably, in every sense, to themselves. They make no complaint, but imagine themselves to be as free as any men, who are obliged to work for a living, leaving it entirely to the new-born zeal of these recently "matured" philanthropists to find out, and point out, and if possible, to rouse them to a sense of their wrongs and injuries.

Then the laborer is not only not a slave, but is emphatically a freeman, and more—a free citizen—as free to hire himself out to labor, as another is free to preach for a similar hire; as free to sell his labor in the market, for his own advantage, as the merchant is to sell his goods—compelled, like every other citizen, to keep his personal contract, made for his own advantage, with all his senses about him, and protected in all his rights. He is even prevented from making a contract for any unreasonable time. None have exceeded five years, except one ship's company, which were engaged under the much-lauded private-enterprise idea. That is to say, the Board of Immigration have not patronized or justified any contracts for a longer time.

These men have their stated time to labor—not to exceed ten hours per day; and so well do they understand this, that they will not work five minutes over the established time, without extra pay. They work side by side with the natives of the country, and under the same regulations; and in point of numbers, when compared with the natives, form a very small portion of the laboring class. They have free access to the courts at all times—a privilege of which it can not be denied, that they freely avail themselves—and their testimony is freely taken, and the same weight given to it as to that of any other witness, though on the 25th of Aug., 1866, one of those who is now advanced to the dignity of a "Christian Philanthropist," (having made such rapid strides within thirteen months,) remarked, whilst animadverting on a then recent trial: "Justice is not enlightened by their testimony, and a trial with such witnesses is a mockery;" probably, at that time, borrowing his ideas of justice and "Christian Philanthropy," in this respect, from a neighboring State, where a Hawaiian boy may not learn the trade of a carpenter without his master having his house set on fire, (at Oakland), and people have their churches burned, for teaching the Chinese the Christian religion.

If the food furnished by their employers is not of the quality or quantity, to which they think they are entitled, they do not hesitate to make their dissatisfaction known, which they do with the more confidence, because they know that the authorities are ever ready to listen patiently to their complaints, and if they are wronged, will not hesitate to right them. It is, however, but justice to say of the planters in this Kingdom, that they have no inclination to maltreat or oppress their laborers. It is not necessary to state these things for the information of people here. The facts are all well known, and, as has been before said, no one of any consideration for truth and fairness, who is desirous of maintaining that consideration, and is at all acquainted with the facts, will venture to deny them over his own name. There are a few—a very few, persons—so few that they can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and yet not use all of them—who circulate the grossest slanders regarding the status of the laborers in this country. These people are moved by a malicious desire to injure or embarrass; and in some one or two cases, by a fancied necessity of earning a few dollars by anonymous or sensational articles. This necessity is fancied and not real, because if the same time and ingenuity were given to some honest employment, it would win as much or more money, and many more lasting benefits with it. These slanders are not only injurious to the good name of the country abroad, but to the material interests of every individual. They carry with them, perhaps, for a time, a few well-meaning persons, who have not the time, or it may be, the industry, to inquire for themselves, or who wish to earn a little cheap reputation for Philanthropy by talking magnificently about the rights of man, and scamping to appear to be in accord with a popular idea. Those who are moved by a desire to embarrass, denounce

rigorously, all that has been done, and will denounce all that will be done, on the bare principle of "why did not they do otherwise?" but they do not enlighten the world, or endeavor to reap glory for themselves by giving forth their ideas as to what should be done. They have not risen even to the dignity of visionary theorists; but they will, possibly, in time, "mature" to something of that kind.

Our neighbor says that:  
"A few days ago we had a letter from a gentleman in Washington, formerly a planter, who stated in it that if the Hawaiian Government desired them, five hundred freedmen with their families, were willing and ready to emigrate to Hawaii, under engagement to serve for a term of years. These freedmen can be landed in Honolulu at a cost estimated to be inside of one hundred dollars for each male laborer, and considerably less for women and children, whose service on a plantation is always reckoned as valuable. If this be so, we ask our planters, what but the Board of Immigration stands in the way of obtaining abundance of intelligent labor?"

When it is remembered that the freedmen have no knowledge of the existence of any such country as this, it is remarkable, as well as praiseworthy, that any one should have devoted himself to finding out that so large a number as 500, or even 100, are not only "willing" but "ready," to come here. Think how much conversation and activity it must have cost a comparative stranger to ascertain this fact, without a public and stirring appeal. Is it not probable that our neighbor, unwittingly, has overstated his friend's idea. He certainly could have taken a more direct way to ascertain the desires of the Government, upon the point, and might have developed more fully his plan of operation. But however that may be, if it be as stated, it shows that the idea of contracting "to serve for a term of years," is not so dreadful, in that community, and therefore this point may be taken as finally settled and disposed of. We now call the attention of employers to the statements of our neighbor, and are authorized to make the statement, that if any one wishes to introduce negro laborers, from the United States, to carry on the planting of cotton, or any thing else, no obstacle will be thrown in his way, and if he will point out how assistance can be rendered to him he shall have it, to the utmost reasonable extent, for their advances and passages. And why any one should make any such statement, it is impossible to conceive, and more especially why one, from whom the praise of enterprise and industry can not justly, be withheld, should lend his capital and industry to irresponsible persons, or even worse, take their responsibility upon himself, to give currency to statements that can have no other effect but to injure or embarrass a great industry, is certainly, most wonderful. There has never been, and is not now, the smallest objection or hindrance to "free immigrants," (by which it is presumed, is meant persons not under contract to labor, but arriving here,) coming here in as large numbers as they may choose, and if any one has any possible plan for encouraging such people to come, it would be well to make it known to the Board, who will co-operate, if it is desired.

"Readers of the *Herald*, are aware that the Missionaries, and Protestant Christians, at the Sandwich Islands, have been greatly troubled of late by the action of the Government, with regard to schools. Some months since favorable changes were made by the Legislature in the laws, from which, improvement in the condition of the schools was expected, but Mr. Gulick wrote to the foreign Secretary of the Board, 14th November, saying: "You allow more than one, with satisfaction to the new school laws; you will be sorry to hear, that that law was vetoed, never received the King's signature, and he did not even condescend to give reason." The Ministry were, I suppose, fully aware that it would not be passed, while they professed to assist it, making no opposition in the legislature. It is a part of the tactics of the times. The common school system is falling to pieces, while the idea of partial education in boarding schools is being passed."

—*Honolulu Herald*, Feb. 1869.

It will be seen, from the above, how fortunate the Mission Board at Boston, and the Hawaiian Evangelical Association are in their active agent here. He can see farther through a millstone than any other man, round about here, and if his insight into spiritual affairs, is at all commensurate with that which he manifests in temporal matters, there is no reason why he should not set up as a veritable prophet, immediately. The Reverend gentleman, probably, never before heard of an instance, in which the Chief Executive retained a bill, handed to him in the last moments of a session, because he had not time to examine its provisions. See how delicately he conveys his information, with an "I suppose." See what a delicate appreciation he has of finesse and policy. "They were fully aware that it would not be passed, while they professed to assist it," not omitting the "I suppose." Then see the didactic firmness, with which he remarks "it is a part of the tactics of the times." It is true he does not say how he found this out, does not state how many times such an incident has taken place, how many times the "Ministry" have advocated a measure in the Legislature, and then the King's signature has been withheld. We are left in doubt, how often a thing must be done to impress the mind of the Reverend Divine, that it is customary, or as he expresses himself, "a part of the tactics of the times." Once is apparently enough, judging from the facts. See again the eloquent pathos with which he varies the expression for one idea,—"that law was vetoed." "It did not receive the King's signature," and last, the climax of the expression of grief, "he did not even condescend to give a reason." Could anything be more touching? This little extract gives an example of the fairness and freedom from bias, of this gentleman, that ought to go a considerable way toward making his ministrations yet further profitable to this community. He evidently, too, has that charity which thinketh no evil. What a

pity that he and a few of his friends could not have the unlimited control of affairs, and more especially of the schools. Would not the millennium arrive immediately? Happy community, which has the benefit of so much light, such a bright example of charity and goodwill to all men.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—Some queer reflections have been suggested to me, by the comments, under the head of "Injured Innocence," (*P. C. A.*, April 24), on an article in the *Gazette*, in which this sentence occurs: "The above writer says, 'Governments cannot be traders.'"

And then with manifest complacency and in evident triumph, proceeds to demolish that assertion in his own peculiar style, in the following passage, equally distinguished by elegance of diction, logical accuracy, and nice discrimination:

"The lie is given to this assertion every day and every hour of the existence of the present Government, for from its head to the humblest individual in it, all are more or less concerned in outside ventures."

Here then we are favored, with a perfectly clear and explicit definition and exposition, of the meaning which that distinguished publicist attaches to the term "Government," as habitually used by him in those characteristic tirades against that bugbear, repeated *ad nauseum*, to which he seems impelled, by an irresistible attraction, to return week after week. He says in effect triumphantly, that every member of the Government, as he imagines it to be constituted, from the highest to the lowest, is individually concerned in "outside ventures" and therefore, it is clear to his logical intelligence, that the "Government" itself, in its corporate capacity, is thereby proved to be a "trader"; and that the lie is thereby given to the contrary assertion; and in order to render his meaning still more clear and unmistakable, he adds the following, by way of illustration of its accuracy, which he evidently considers quite conclusive:

"Start in any direction, and you find yourself in competition with some individual of the Government, be it in peddling, peddling a coarser, a rum mill, a blacksmith shop, a printing office, or a sugar plantation."

Thus under his own hand he makes clear to demonstration the surprising fact, that while he has been so earnestly and persistently carping at that body, he has all the time meant only "individuals of it" and by no means itself as such. It is for him to reconcile as best he can his assumption, that the acts of individuals, on their own account, and for their own personal benefit, quite apart from their official character, can be held to be those of the Government in its corporate capacity; and I am mistaken if the fact does not tax all the ingenuity he can bring to bear on it.

How many individuals may, according to the eccentric notions of that writer, constitute the greatest object of his antipathy—the "Government," does not seem to be quite clear even to himself; but from his allusion to the "humblest individual in it," he evidently looks upon it as a very heterogeneous mass, composed of somewhat incongruous materials, scamped together from all classes of society, and probably including, perhaps, soldiers and policemen; manifestly mistaking officials, of all ranks and grades, under the Government, for members of it—a position by the by, in which he does not stand quite alone—for I have actually heard it asserted, and earnestly contended for, by an educated member of this community, that such is the case, and that the Government is composed, not only of His Majesty in Council, but of that body and every official under it. If such be really the idea of the writer in question, it ought to be some solace to those, who compose that body, to discover, that whilst they supposed that they had been the sole and special objects of his "indignation," he has really been, all the while, dealing his blows, quite indiscriminately at a comparatively wide and comprehensive circle.

INDEX.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just made an important discovery, which I hasten to communicate to those philanthropists of our country, who are so gallantly combating for the freedom of their species. It is this. The American Guano Company, has taken possession of certain islands in the Pacific and is, and has been for years, engaged in taking guano from these islands and shipping it to the United States and other parts of the world. The Company is under the protection of the United States Government, and the Islands are United States Territory. Since these islands have been "worked," the property in them has changed hands, but the laborers, who were under contract, and consequently, what Mr. Justice 2nd and others are pleased to call, "forced" laborers were kept on, and obliged to fulfill the contracts, which they had made with the old, for the benefit of the new Company. Not only this Mr. Editor, but the laborers on these islands, are under the arbitrary control of the governor of the island upon which they may happen to be. Who, by the United States Law, is empowered to use the same authority over them as the master of a merchant ship has over the crew of his vessel. This means that the governor has authority to inflict punishment on any man on the island. If a man refuses to labor, he, without being questioned, can imprison the man, and if he is too contemptuous, the governor can send him to the United States, where he will be punished for mutiny. Now, this is particularly hard; and interests our philanthropists the more, inasmuch as most of the laborers on these islands are Hawaiians, shipped in Honolulu for a term. In my way of thinking, it is all right; but I presume Justice and others, will discover in it a horrible system of "modified slavery" and will no doubt immediately set at work, "picking into" Uncle Sam.

DISCOVERED.

AMONGST the many benefits resulting from the efforts of the Agricultural Society, in the introduction and distribution of new plants, suitable to the soil and climate of these islands, not the least promising is the plant commonly called *Roman*, the scientific name of which is *Bomarea tinianensis* from which the beautiful textile called "pina" or grass-cloth is manufactured, and which has been proved, by experiment, to be admirably adapted for successful cultivation on large tracts of land in this country. It appears to have lately become a great favorite in the Southern States of America. Senator Sprague is at present engaged in planting over one thousand acres of it in Florida. The labor requisite to prepare and separate the fibre for market is simple and inexpensive, and the plant is remarkably easy of propagation, so that it is capable of becoming a valuable article of commerce here. All who have a desire to try it may apply at the Society's Garden, to Mr. Crowell, who is in charge of it, or to Mr. Derry, the curator, both of whom are prepared to furnish it on a small scale for experiment.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES  
FOR GENUINE  
WALTHAM WATCHES!



The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements, in a solid box. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joint, \$27 coin.

The same in 4oz. case, \$30. In 5oz. case, \$33 coin.

The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3oz. case, with Gold Joint, \$30 coin.

The same in 4oz. case, \$32. In 5oz. case, \$35 coin.

The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3oz. case, with Gold Joint, \$34 coin.

The same in 4oz. case, \$37. In 5oz. case, \$40 coin.

"P. S. Bartlett" Watch, in 2 1/2oz. 18 Karat Gold Hunting Case, \$80 coin.

"Waltham Watch Co." Watch, in 2 1/2oz. 18 Karat Gold Hunting Case, \$84 coin.

"Appleton, Tracy & Co." Watch, in 2 1/2oz. 18 Karat Gold Hunting Case, \$87 coin.

Any additional weight at \$1 per dw., or \$20 per oz. extra.

We will send any of the above by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, with bill to collect on delivery, and give the purchaser the privilege to examine the Watch before paying. All Express charges, however, to be paid by the purchaser. But if the amount of the price of the Watch is remitted to us with the order, we will prepay the Express charges to San Francisco ourselves. In sending money, drafts on Wells, Fargo & Co. are preferred.

We wish it distinctly understood that these Watches are the very best, with all the latest improvements, and that they are in perfect running order, and if any one does not perform well, we will exchange it, or refund the money.

Please state that you saw this in the *HAWAIIAN GAZETTE*.

HOWARD & CO.,  
Jewellers & Silversmiths,  
619 Broadway, N. Y.  
One Block above the Metropolitan Hotel.

Every one visiting New York is invited to call at our establishment.

In order that all may address us with confidence, we refer, by permission, to

A. F. JEND, Esq., Honolulu,  
WELLS, FARGO & CO., San Francisco,  
I. W. RAYMOND, Esq., San Francisco,  
T. B. BRYAN, Esq., U. S. Mint, S. F.,  
W. S. HOBART, Esq., Virginia City, Nevada,  
and invite attention to the following:

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,  
84 Broadway, New York, Oct. 26, 1868.

We can cheerfully commend Messrs. Howard & Co., No. 619 Broadway, New York, to our friends, as a reliable and trustworthy firm, with the assurance that all orders sent them will receive faithful and prompt attention.

16-3m C. GODDARD, Treas.

## NOTICE.

HAVING CLOSED OUT MY interest in business to Messrs. BILLINGHAM & CO., I would cordially recommend all my old customers to them.

15-3m H. DIMOND.

## BILLINGHAM & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED

The Entire Stock in Trade,

—OF—

HENRY DIMOND, ESQ.,

—CONSISTING OF—

HARDWARE,

OF All Descriptions,

CUTLERY,

OF Every Variety,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Paints,

Oils,

and

Varnishes,

DRY GOODS,

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Of Every Description,

Would most respectfully invite the attention,

and solicit the trade of the old customers of the House, and the Public

generally. [1m

## Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the Will of JOHN P. HUGHES, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of John P. Hughes, to present the same, and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to F. H. HARRIS, JAMES W. AUSTIN, Executors.

Honolulu, April 26, 1869.—15-3m

## PIANOS FOR SALE.

\$250. PIANOS. \$250.

These are the Best and most reliable Pianos manufactured, noted for standing in tone and wearing well. They are made of the Best Seasoned Materials, with all the modern improvements. Rosewood case, with seven octaves. (9-6m) W. FISCHER.

## Pasturage for Horses.

GOOD PASTURAGE for Horses can be obtained, by the year or by the month, at the Suvausu Dairy, in a safe enclosure. Commit them to the care of John Senator, who will look after them.

2m A. BISHOP.

## NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD EVERETT will transact all business for me, by Power of Attorney, during my temporary absence from the Islands, and Mr. S. D. WILDER has kindly consented to act as Auctioneer.

14-3m C. S. BARTOW.

## PACKET LINES.

North Pacific Transportation Company's  
San Francisco and Honolulu Line.

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship

IDAHO,

WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN

Honolulu and San Francisco.

Departures: Arrivals:

SAN FRANCISCO: HONOLULU: SAN FRANCISCO: HONOLULU:

Mon. April 13th, April 27th, May 11th, May 25th, June 8th, June 22nd, July 6th, July 20th, Aug. 3rd, Aug. 17th, Sept. 1st, Sept. 15th, Sept. 29th, Oct. 13th, Oct. 27th, Nov. 10th, Nov. 24th, Dec. 8th, Dec. 22nd, Jan. 5th, Jan. 19th, Feb. 2nd, Feb. 16th, Feb. 29th, Mar. 13th, Mar. 27th, Apr. 10th, Apr. 24th, May 8th, May 22nd, June 5th, June 19th, June 3rd, June 17th, June 30th, July 14th, July 28th, Aug. 11th, Aug. 25th, Sept. 8th, Sept. 22nd, Oct. 6th, Oct. 20th, Oct. 3rd, Oct. 17th, Oct. 30th, Nov. 13th, Nov. 27th, Dec. 11th, Dec. 25th, Jan. 8th, Jan. 22nd, Jan. 5th, Jan. 19th,